subsequently elected as the President of the Republic of China, and, on assuming office, he took the oath that he would forever observe the Constitution and remain loyal to "the Republic of China. But since then he has acted in direct contravention of the Constitution and against right principles. Under the name of Republicanism he rules as a tyrant. Hence the people are very discontented and indignant, but they have no means to redress their grievances.

Though he is more tyrannical than the House of Ching, his authority over the country is far less respected. This accounts for the repeated insurrections during the past two years. That the Mfoyfcftng will rise some day and the revolution will reappear, are foregone conclusions. But it is difficult to foretell when they can achieve success if they are devoid of help and dependent upon their own strength.

If, during the period of destruction, a powerful nation were to offer assistance, the struggle would not be prolonged. Such assistance will not only prevent great internal sacrifices, but will also remove foreign entanglements. As Japan is dose to China, and the prosperity or ruination of the one affects the other, it is but natural' that the revolutionaries should first seek aid from Japan.

While, during the period of construction, when the reform of administration, the training of the army, the encouragement of education, and the development of industries are all taken in hand, talents must be borrowed from more advanced countries to render assistance. Considering that Japan and China are nations of the same race and the same literature, there are weighty reasons for the revolutionaries to look for help from Japan. After Japan has assisted China to reorganize her administration, and religion, and to develop her potential resources, the Governments and peoples of the two countries will be on much more intimate terms *hsm between other countries. China will throw open all the trade centres in the country to Japanese trade and merchants, and enable Japan to monopolize the commercial field in C*»*n«

When the time comes, China will desire to free herself from the restrictions imposed by former international dealings, and to revise unfair treaties; she will need Japan's support in handling diplomatic questions. Moreover, Japan can facilitate the abolition of extraterritoriality by giving her consent first. This will be beneficial to the Japanese, because it will enable them to live in the interior of China. By the time Ohtna regains her control over Customs she will enter

a commercial alliance with Japan, whereby Japanese manufactures imported into China, and Chinese raw materials imported into Japan, will be exempted from paying duties. The prosperity of Japanese commerce and industry will go hand in hand with the development of the natural resources of China.